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GERMANS USE 30 DIVISIONS, 600,000 MEN, IN SUPREME OFFENSIVE

Tution Losses Reported to Be 100,000 Already; Allies Hold on Fifty Mile Front.

Continued From First Page.
The German program was an extremely ambitious one. One group of divisions was to strike the Marne at an advance twenty miles eastward, reaching the French base at Chateau-Marne by the second day. Other divisions and for their objective an advance of twelve miles.

German Attacks With New Forces, But Gains Are Very Slight
July 17—The morning forward

Rhineland, the Germans delivered a number of local thrusts in the area about Prunay, but all were repulsed, after a bitter struggle, the communique stated.

Courton Wood was the scene of a severe struggle last night, the Germans trying to press back the allied front toward the forest that covers the Rhineland plain.

(Courton wood lies between 5 and 10 miles southwest of Rheims.)

The rest of the communique reads: "During the afternoon of Tuesday the German south of the Marne attacked with fresh force the heights south of St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Montboudon.

"The Germans succeeded in capturing La Hougonnerie, but the battle continued with great violence on the wooded slopes.

"The German attack further eastward, we are building the line on the line of Lailers, south of the village wood and in the sector of Neuve.

"The Germans made a powerful attack in the direction of Montboudon, but were thrown back from their objective and had occupied by a counter-attack.

"Between the Marne River and Rheims there were violent combats at Courton wood.

"An enemy attack in the region of Vriahy (between Rheims and the Marne) was completely repulsed.

"East of Rheims (Champagne district) there were local actions, especially in the region of Prunay and near Beaumont.

"The Germans sustained bloody losses.

"We maintain all of our positions intact."

Avanche of Force Only Way for Germans to Gain, Says Washington

By International News Service.
Washington, July 17.—An official Washington communique highly optimistic today over the battle situation along the western front. Although the press reports indicated the Germans had made gains at certain points, officials said these gains were due entirely to weight of men, and that the various counter-attacks were in progress were sure to hold the Germans to their original lines.

The Germans are far behind their schedule, army officers said, and it is apparent they will not be able to break through on any scale as they had planned.

Officers of the general staff were loud in their praise of the action of the American forces. They had met the Germans in the very game at which the Germans have failed.

"The German fighting and have defeated them at every point. This means that whenever the Germans attempt to try open fighting, or when ever they attempt to break through, the Americans will commence their task with the utmost confidence of the outcome."

War Department officials promised that later in the day, if possible, they would make public all information dealing with the fighting that they have received. In the meantime, they

MAP SHOWS LATEST POSITION OF GERMAN DRIVE



No. 1 shows where Americans recaptured Crecy and Fossigny. No. 2 shows where the Yankees and French retook St. Argon and Montboudon. No. 3 shows where the Germans made their deepest penetration to Prunay, about five miles in two days, although they had expected to make fourteen miles on the first day.

Describe the situation as entirely satisfactory.

British War Office Reports New Success on the Picardy Front

By International News Service.
London, July 17.—Another successful operation was carried out in the sector of Villers-Bretonneux, east of Amiens on the Picardy front, the War Office reports. The British made a raid in the Hullois district.

The text of the War Office report follows:

"We captured a few prisoners and machine guns during the night in a successful minor enterprise east of Villers-Bretonneux."

"A raid attempted by the enemy in the same sector was repulsed."

"A few prisoners were secured."

"The raid was carried out at an early hour this morning by English troops in the neighborhood of Hullois."

"The battle artillery has been active in the Somme and Ancre sectors, north of the Scarpe and north-east of Bacheuse as well as north of Hullois."

French Force Is Cut Off, Fights Way Out, Officer Decorated on the Spot

Paris, July 17.—French troops retaking the Champagne front against the German onslaught fought with almost superhuman bravery. A small detachment that had been cut off by the preliminary bombardment, fought

Brilliant Yankee Blow Is Modestly Described by General Pershing

By International News Service.

Washington, July 17.—How the Americans counter-attacked when the Germans launched their offensive east of Chateau Thierry and drove the army back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners, is tersely described by General Pershing in his communique of July 15, made public by the War Department today. He says:

"Section A—East of Chateau Thierry, where the enemy succeeded in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, our troops counter-attacked and drove the enemy back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners."

"In the Vosges five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire."

"Section B—Nothing for this sector."

U. S. Casualties to Date

ARMY.	Previously Reported.	Reported, July 17.	Total.
Killed in action.	1,860	1,720	3,580
Died of disease.	1,394	4,162	5,556
Died of wounds.	814	16	830
Died from other causes.	506	517	1,023
Total dead.	4,564	5,915	10,479
Wounded.	5,512	96	5,608
Wounded or missing.	845	18	863
Army totals.	10,262	173	10,435
MARINES.	Previously Reported.	Reported, July 17.	Total.
Dead.	626	1	627
Wounded.	1,000	1	1,001
Wounded or missing.	1,000	1	1,001
Marine totals.	2,626	2	2,628
Grand totals.	12,888	175	13,063

INTER-STATE CARR REFUSES TO REBAYE STRIKERS

ENDICOTT

Boston, July 17.—Fourteen hundred striking auto outters, assembled in the city hall today, listened to a communication from the executive board of the Inter-State Motor Vehicle Workers' Union, which was, in reality, a rebuke for their action in striking. The communication advised the outters to go back to work and leave to the general executive board the adjustment of the strike.

Agents from the Department of Justice are in the city, investigating the charges that the German propaganda was responsible for the strike.

The communication from the general executive board in Boston was read to the meeting by Boston Agent Charles A. Kelly of Cutler's No. 15, from which the striking outters seemed when they formed the new Boston Independent outters Association.

Immediately following the reading of the letter, several motions were made to reject the communication, which was considered as having been made to the executive board, which was rejected.

"During the day General Pershing's Union arrived in this city and was met by the officers of the United States Army and the Manufacturers' Association."

PT and Berries
"Some food for a
wholesome meal"

POST
TOASTIES
MADE OF CORN

WAR CONTRACTS FOR MILLIONS HIT BY STRIKE

General Electric Co. Loses Government Work at Lynn Because of Trouble

Although the appearance of Commissioner Henry J. Steffenberg forecasts the early ending of the General Electric strike at Lynn, this will not prevent the company from losing heavily.

War contracts valued at several millions are said to have been taken away from the General Electric and to have been placed with other contractors in other cities because of the strike.

The feeling is general in Lynn, among both company officials and the strikers, that the efforts of Commissioner Steffenberg in bringing the strike to an early end will meet with success.

Setting for the War Labor Board, secured the promise of the company to abide by the decision of the War Labor Board.

Mr. C. F. Clark, on behalf of the company, asked permission to resume the commission's proposals. It has been granted twenty-four hours to reach a decision.

Sympathetic strikers at the General Electric plant at Springfield and elsewhere are still regarded as possible factors in the strike.

Under leaders in Lynn claim to have fully 15,000 operatives on strike today, all except ten girl clerks having gone on a sympathetic strike.

Man claiming to be an industrial soldier created a disturbance today by addressing some of the strikers at Summer and Market streets. The strikers claim that the man is an agent, paid to try and disrupt their ranks.

Waded Beyond His Depth
East Weymouth, July 17.—James Lorimer Bridge, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bridge of No. 44 Washington street, was found in Whitman Pond yesterday, with his head above water. Investigation today showed that the boy went out beyond his depth and was drowned.

MISSING SPRINGFIELD
BOY BELIEVED HERE
"Cannon" Chaderlian, a Springfield boy who was shot through the leg, is missing, and friends have reason to believe that he is somewhere in Boston. He left home three months ago and his family have been unable to trace his whereabouts. He is four feet ten inches tall, has light complexion, brown eyes and dark hair, and a large mole on his left cheek. His brother, John Chaderlian, of No. 141 Chestnut street, Springfield, has written to the ADP that he is looking for him in hiding the last boy.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Electric Lamps

THE OKAWORTH PATTERN
English Semi-Porcelain
Dark blue border with overlay of flowers, gold edges and gold trimmed handles.
Dinner set of 100 pieces \$43.95.
This is one of our many Stock Patterns from which you may select just the articles desired without being obliged to purchase the pieces not required at the time, with the added advantage of being able to obtain matchings or additional pieces of the same pattern later on.

We also have in stock a large assortment of the finest china. The Treasury Department is urging Congress to place a Tax on china, cut glass and on lamps in order to bring more revenue for war purposes. If this tax is imposed it will increase the cost of these commodities to every one.

All our prices are marked in plain figures, and we are not undersold on equal wares if we know of it.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.
Crockery, China, Glass, Lamp Merchants
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
33 Franklin St., corner Hawley

'KAISER BATTLE' FAILURE; 'YANKS' EVERYWHERE!

These "Untrained" Forces That Wilson Sent Over Gave the Teutons an Awful Shock

By NEWTON C. PARKER.

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

With the American Army in France, July 14 (Lynch)—The fifth phase of the "Kaiser battle" in France has failed.

Price times since the campaigning season opened Ludendorff has tried to end the war by a military stroke before the Americans could arrive in force.

Twice he nearly succeeded—in Prunay in March and upon the Aisne River in May—but the present check is sharper and more severe than the other two, at Arras in April and so the Montdidier-Noyon front in June.

But the Teutons had used up their main first-class troops in the earlier attempts and now are finding the so-called "untrained" Americans too tough as antagonists.

HITTING 'EM RIGHT!
The smallest imaginable proportion of the available American in France is engaged in the smashing of the first "Kaiser battle" and everywhere the Americans appear they fight the Kaiser off the front, not only capturing lost ground and taking prisoners, but liberating countries captured.

The Americans have been engaged so far at three places—between Chateau Thierry and Arras, east of the Marne and in the Prunay region (Champagne front), inflicting terrible losses upon the attackers.

While giving ground under the first German shock, the Americans stormed their way back to their original positions, capturing prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.

KANSAS ARE EVERYWHERE.
The Americans strategically were supposed to enter the fighting elsewhere. In fact, units participated at St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Montboudon to a counter attack this afternoon, adding the French thrust back the German supply of thousands toward the Marne.

The German leaders are now unable to prevent their men from learning the Americans are now on the battlefield, despite the fact that they are "raw troops" the entire front army is rapidly learning that the Americans are the toughest opponents imaginable.

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Hagan's "Oblast"
WE WILL GIVE YOU \$1 FOR YOUR OLD SHOES
Or Five 25c War Thrift Stamps to Save Shoeless Europe
Collect Old Shoes for the Red Cross
Show Merchants Will Co-operate to Help Shoeless Europe
Here's a triple opportunity for practical War Service—an opportunity to help Europe's shoeless war victims, to help yourself—and to help the U. S. to win the war.
We will allow you \$1.00 for every pair of your old shoes you bring to our store. Provided—You select a new pair of **"HAGAN'S OBLASTS OR PUMPS"** for each pair. We will deduct the dollar from the regular standard price of the new shoes. You can have it either in cash or four (25c) War Thrift Stamps.
It's so prompt! Somebody needs your old shoes now! We will turn them over to the American Red Cross Society.
This offer is good for this week only
Hagan's "Oblast"
505 Washington St.
Near West St.

You Can Hasten the VICTORY
Use the gasoline that gives you most miles per gallon—SO-CO-NY, the Quality gasoline.
What you save by the use of SO-CO-NY will help to furnish the Allies with the sinews of war. It will hasten the Victory!
Inferior gasoline is wasteful. It clogs your engine with carbon, robs you of power and cheats you out of mileage for which you have paid.
Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY Sign.
SO-CO-NY is clean, quick-starting; reliable; no waste.
The Less Waste Here
The More Haste There
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE
The sign of a reliable driver and the world's best Gasoline

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT SLAIN IN BATTLE

Continued From First Page.

Philip J. Roosevelt, cousin and close friend of Quentin Roosevelt, who witnessed death of ex-President's son.

He went to France and continued his training there. Early in July dispatches began to include mention of Quentin's flight activities. On July 7 it was unofficially reported that four German airplanes had been destroyed by American pursuit squadrons over the Yank sector of the Marne front. Among the flyers engaged in that action was Quentin Roosevelt, using a Nieuport machine. A later dispatch reported that Quentin had escaped two German aviators by aerial jockeying. That was near Yank village, and may have been the same action mentioned in the dispatch of July 7.

July 7 dispatch related that Roosevelt's machine gun jammed while he was being held by two German planes. The German kept pumping streams of bullets at him, but by clever handling of the machine gun managed to elude the enemy and return to his own lines. On July 10, one week ago today, Quentin brought down his first enemy machine and drove off two others. It was a remarkable exploit for a young man comparatively new in air fighting.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots, was flying at a height of 6,000 feet. They went eight miles in the German lines north of Chateau Thierry on the Marne front.

Quentin became separated from his three companions. Some say three or four were started by him, thinking they were his own.

WON THIRILLING BATTLE. One approached him from the rear. As he came near he perceived that they were German planes. He immediately opened fire.

After he had fired fifty shots he saw that tracer bullets had penetrated the fuselage of the nearest of the

three enemy machines. The crippled machine went into a spinning nose dive and fell through a bank of clouds 2,000 feet below.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, as he later recalled, felt sure that the enemy machine must have crashed to the ground because no pilot of his own aircraft could have survived the fall of 2,000 feet.

Meanwhile the two remaining German machines, still having brought down one machine, Quentin managed to fight off the other two until he was able to escape back to the allied lines.

When Colonel Roosevelt was told of Quentin's exploit he exclaimed: "I am as proud as I can be."

Quentin Roosevelt was only 29 years old. He was an extraordinary aviator from childhood more inclined toward athletics than academics.

It was told of him, when he was nine years old, that he brought two boys down from the White House of the White House where his father was conferring with Attorney General Bonaparte.

One day he burst into the family circle with a bag. In it was a small black pig. He said the pig was his father for him.

POPULAR AT OXFORD. At Groton School, where Quentin prepared for Harvard, he was popular for his boyish wholesomeness and athletic ability. He entered Harvard in the Fall of 1915. That November he was appointed manager of the freshman football team by "Gladie" Maitland, then captain of the famous 1915 varsity team which thrashed Yale, 45 to 6, Captain Maitland, by the way, has just been commissioned a lieutenant of marines.

Captain Archie Roosevelt, Quentin's brother, has been severely wounded in France. He is the cousin's third son. He was one of the organizers of the Harvard Regiment. He won

a lieutenancy at Plattsburg and was later promoted to the rank of captain by General Pershing in France. He was married on April 14, 1917, in Boston to Mary S. Lockwood. A son was born on February 13 last.

OTHER SOBS IN SERVICE. Kenneth Roosevelt, second son of the colonel, who married Miss Rose Willard at Madrid on June 13, 1914, went to the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg last summer. He left there on June 19, 1917, to accept an assignment to the British army on the staff of General Maude, commander of the Mesopotamian force.

Last September the London Gazette announced his appointment as temporary honorary captain.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest of the four brothers, who married Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander in 1916, went to Plattsburg and was commissioned as a major of infantry on Feb. 4, 1917.

He was cited for bravery on May 27 last, in action at Cauberg in Picardy. The citation speaks of his "conspicuous gallantry" in going forward to supervise in person the action of one of the companies of his battalion, which had been attacked.

The citation added: "On the day of our attack on Cauberg, although gassed in the lungs and blinded in the eyes to blindness, Major Roosevelt refused to be removed, and retained the command of his battalion under a heavy bombardment, throughout the engagement."

Philip Roosevelt, Cousin and Closest Friend, Saw Quentin's Dramatic Death

Philip J. Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, who was one of the chief observers of the dramatic death of

Quentin Roosevelt in his duel with a German aviator under French skies. Once before Philip Roosevelt had seen news of the dead hero. It is now expected that he will furnish the Colonel with the complete details of his son's military end.

Philip Roosevelt was much more intimately acquainted with the President and his family than is usually known. In coming with the Roosevelt family to the United States, he attended Harvard University and while there achieved considerable prominence, particularly because of his entry into politics before he had been graduated with his class of 1912.

Older than young Quentin, Philip Roosevelt was more or less of a mentor to him when Quentin entered Harvard. Through annual visits Philip attained the distinction of being elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association in his first year at Cambridge.

Extraordinary prominence in college was enabled Philip Roosevelt to complete the four year course in three years. Leaving college he served as secretary to Colonel Roosevelt during the Bull Moose campaign.

An inclination for politics on the part of Philip Roosevelt had already provoked a sharp tilt between Philip and the family editors of the Advance. Philip had attempted to insert in the magazine, it was alleged, a long article praising the policy of the Progressive party.

The article was suppressed and an editorial was printed severely condemning the editor for publishing an article favorable to an organization with which he was closely connected. While Philip and Quentin were thus separated early in the latter's college life, they were constant companions on every possible occasion in after life.

When America entered the war young Quentin Roosevelt became a flyer with the American forces.

PHILIP J. ROOSEVELT, cousin and close friend of Quentin Roosevelt, who witnessed death of ex-President's son.



Philip J. Roosevelt, cousin and close friend of Quentin Roosevelt, who witnessed death of ex-President's son.

4 CAR SHOOTING 500 BRITISH ARRESTS HERE; TWO ARE WOMEN MEN SEEK STATUS

Four persons, two of them young women, were arrested today as fugitives from justice and turned over to the care of two deputy sheriffs from Portland, Me. The Boston police said the arrests had been made in connection with the shooting of Oscar M. Melman, conductor on a car at Old Orchard, Monday.

The persons arrested, all of whom have been sent to Portland, are James J. Gillen, 19, of No. 10 Harrison avenue, and his wife, Joseph P. Kelle, 21, of Hartford, and Miss Jessie Rogers, 19, of No. 128 Harrison avenue. They were all taken at the Old Orchard station and were delivered into the custody of Frank M. Hawkes and Ralph K. Bennett, the sheriffs of the city of Portland.

Holman was making his last trip on the car at the time he was shot, for he had been drafted and was to be sent to the front. A man boarded his car in a dark place, held a gun in front of him and demanded that the conductor follow him from the car.

Holman thought the gun was a piece of pipe and kicked it. The man shot, and to his regret entered the conductor's left lung, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

The conductor was long in getting to the station, where he was taken and lives in South Portland. His assistant was described as about 21 years old, wearing a sweater, dark checked cap and dark clothing.

NATICK DRIVER HELD FOR DEATH BY AUTO. Agnes B. Knight of Natick was held for the grand jury today by the Natick Court on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of the conductor of a car at Old Orchard, Monday.

GIVEN THREE MONTHS AS A "PEEPING TOM". Three young women appeared in the Dorchester Court today to assist in the prosecution of Lewis Bottenbush, twenty-four, of Spencer street, Dorchester, whom the police charged with being a "peeping Tom." He was found guilty and was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

YOU will like it for its rich, creamy lather—but you will like it still more for the way it cleans. Lifebuoy—the "health" soap—is becoming a national habit.

Leav Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Man Wanted—To Fit This Hat

It is the steel fighting-helmet of the U. S. Marine on the Western Front. "More Marines!" is the call. Washington responds with an increase in the Corps.

Can you fit the hat? It's no place for a man who must be cushioned against shocks who shuns risk or leather adventure. Only the fit are taken: for the U. S. Marines must never fail on any job—Land, Sky or Sea.

The man who makes good at the Marine Corps Recruiting Station will serve with men stalwart and square and valiant.

The Globe, Anchor and Eagle, on cap, hat or helmet, is the distinguishing mark of the U. S. Marine.

REGISTERED MEN: Ask your Local Board to let you volunteer. Unregistered men, enlist in the Marine Corps. Ages 18 to 35 years. Apply at the U. S. MARINE CORPS RECRUITING STATION.

22 Tremont Row, Boston 25 Warren Street, Worcester 210 Main St., Springfield 4 Weymouth Street, Providence

Five hundred men visited the offices of the local draft board of the Boston Police today for examination to determine their status as British subjects. This is the first step in the process of elimination by which the British and American officials will be able to get at the attackers in the list of 10,000 subjects of Great Britain in Boston.

After the men have been examined and classified, those who are fit for military service will be given until September 1 to enlist in either the United States or British army or navy and if they fail to take advantage of this opportunity they will be inducted into the National Army.

Among the 500 who reported at the Boston Hall today were men from Irish, Canadian, British West Indian, American, Australian, Scotch and others, in addition to the full-blooded Englishman.



It won't itch now, dear Resinol

will help to make it well and relieve the smart and pain.

Do not neglect a spot of eczema, rash, or other itching, burning eruptions and sores, because children's skin are easily irritated, and if the hurt is neglected, ultimate trouble may persist in later life.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap were originated by a doctor and have been used by doctors for many years. All dealers sell them.



Leav Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Old jewelry, tableware or other articles of gold and silver exchanged for Thrift Stamps, street floor

Coolness, modishness, inexpensiveness, allied in Filene's machine-made dresses

"Cellar styles" popular in Paris!

Even out of the grim necessities of war, Paris makes a fashion. Our Paris office reports that since the air-raids and 70-mile bombardment have been driving Paris to its cellars with amazing frequency, "cellar styles" have resulted.

Boudoir caps with curls attached have appeared in the shops. These curls may be had to match one's hair.

When the "Gilette" is sounded (the signal of an air-raid), the Parisienne hastily takes her boudoir cap from the bureau with its curls attached and hastens to the cellar. Mules are another of the "cellar fashions."

"Carry your own bread" is the slogan in Paris. Consequently any other French fashion has developed: beautiful bread-bags for "carrying your own" when you are invited to luncheon.

Our representatives in Paris still hold the fort, though the aerial and long-range bombardment have driven many from the city. We get their letters and fashion sketches as regularly as though there was no war!



Large women's striped lawn dresses, \$5 (Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

Filene's

Store closed all day Saturday

600 women's machine-made gingham and voile dresses

at \$5.85 to \$9.50 alone

Misses' organdie dresses, crisp as they are fresh, \$10

Checked in rose, Copenhagen or lavender, and checks are especially well liked right now. Pippings are in plain color to match. Big double collar, crinkled, one of white organdie. Crossed-over blouse, making big girlish bow at back. Sizes 14 to 20. (Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor)

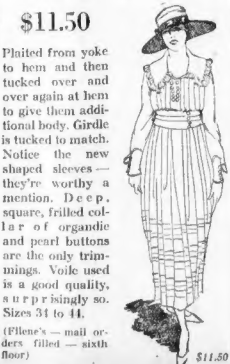


Women's daisy voile dresses, \$12.50



(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

Women's cool white voile frocks, \$11.50



(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)



Nurses Recommend Cuticura Soap

It appeals to them because it is so pure and cleansing. It does much to keep the skin clear and healthy and especially if assisted by touch of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or chafing. Ideal for toilet use.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Post-office Box 100, Boston, Mass. Cuticura Soap Co., Boston, Mass.



The Virtues of Coconut Oil
In the treatment of the hair and scalp have been known for many years all over the world. This oil is one of the ingredients in Nuxal's Head Wash, and during the process of shampooing, a certain portion of it is absorbed by the scalp. The free coconut oil is removed by Nuxal's Head Wash, a better solvent of dirt than any plain soap can possibly be. As an example, if the hands are soiled with dirty engine grease, they can be cleaned perfectly with Nuxal's Head Wash, which would be impossible with hard soap, even when used with a scrubbing brush. The other ingredients in Nuxal's Head Wash are white of eggs, glycerine, salicylic acid and refined soap, every one of which is most excellent in treating "dandruff," itching scalp and falling hair.—Advertisement.

GERMAN PASTOR ADMITS VIOLENCE SNAKED HIM

Beussel, on Trial for Sedition, Confronted by Iron Cross and Slurs on Wilson

Hartford, Ct., July 17.—Innocent charges will be considered by a Federal jury here today in the case of Rev. Theodore Beussel of Bristol, on trial for alleged seditious utterances. Yesterday, in the witness stand, the minister made a series of startling admissions, not the least interesting of which was that he had fallen in love with Miss Leonora Murphy, the Boston detective who was chief instrumental in bringing about his arrest.

Suddenly confronted with an iron cross by the government attorney, the defendant admitting that it had been awarded him for distinguished service to the German government, which evidence, however, was ruled by the court as not having any bearing upon the case.

QUIBBLES AND EVASIONS. While he quibbled and evaded at every point, the clergyman was induced to declare that seditious utterances on two small red tickets introduced in the evidence were "probably in his handwriting." Beussel himself, however, testified from the witness stand. The tickets stated:

"Wilson is the meanest coward that ever ran around on two legs. God's curse upon American-Lovers-Americanism, too."

"Germany does not break her pledges. You have not one yet, too. Germany is as good as you. American-Americans have not got any blood. They are milk and water creatures."

Despite the persistent questioning of the government attorney, Beussel would not make an open attestation of his Americanism. He whether he favored Germany before America went into the war, he replied that he fell in Germany. And as to the seditious utterances on the cards, he explained that he considered himself an object of Germany until 1914, when he was a citizen of the United States in 1914.

CONFESSIONS HE WAS SMITTEN. Beussel said he was smitten by Hughes in 1916, but denied he had said that Hughes would "keep America out of war." He also denied ever preaching against the United States, but admitted, prior to 1916, saying that while his highest feeling was for Germany, his duty was for Germany. All that he had done in all his seditious country was some bad cross.

"There was considerable anticipation in the court room when the federal attorney questioned the man as to his experiences with the county Boston girl detective who 'trapped' him. With great reluctance he testified that he had been smitten by the girl's charm, and while he had read detective stories, it was a revelation to him that she might be a detective."

MRS. ARTHUR H. LIBERTY, niece of Ingersoll, rich watchmaker, and the chauffeur from whom she is divorced.



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CANNING DEMONSTRATION AT ALLSTON TOMORROW
How to can vegetables and fruit will be the subject of a demonstration tomorrow at 10 A. M., under the auspices of the Brighton-Allston Food Conservation Committee, at the Community Health House on Harvard avenue, Allston. The demonstrator will be Miss Minnie Turner. The public is invited.

ELOPING NIECE OF INGERSOLL DIVORCED

Bride of Arthur Liberty, Watchmaker's Chauffeur, Set Free by Idaho Court

Robert H. Ingersoll's niece has had her "Liberty Bond" broken by an Idaho divorce court. Four years ago she announced it by an elopement with the millionaire watchmaker's chauffeur that started New York and Long Island society.

The chauffeur was Arthur H. Liberty, a St. Johnsbury, Vermont, boy who was then nineteen-year-old Naomi Clara Noland, after enormous wealth and luxury for a veritable "life in a cottage" over a bakery in St. Johnsbury after the brief honeymoon.

A baby boy brought happiness to the Liberty as he ran a "finney" in his home town and the heiress kept house in a tenement that contrasted so strangely with the surroundings of her wealthy uncle's home at Oyster Bay. Married life, however, began to pale for the heiress after this event and last April saw Mrs. Liberty seeking the divorce which has just been granted in her native State on the grounds of non-support.

When the case of Liberty seeking divorce from Liberty was called, the chauffeur-husband of the heiress was working at his trade. The trial recalls the bitter opposition of the watchmaker match and her uncle offered for the chauffeur. These included a trip to Europe, a \$40,000 string of pearls, a musical education, a large legacy and the advantage of society.

The rift between the Liberty began in the summer of 1916, when he had secured temporary employment in New York and she spent the night with Ingersoll at Oyster Bay. Then in the following September she left her St. Johnsbury home to visit her parents at St. Martin, Idaho, where she has been working as a music teacher.

Mr. Liberty denied that he could not support his wife and his parents state that their son was unduly influenced by her parents. The Idaho court, however, granted the divorce and gave the heiress the right to resume her maiden name of Naomi Clara Noland, custody of the child, alimony of \$12 a week and attorney's fees.

SHEPARD STORES.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

CLOSED
ALL DAY SATURDAYS
Until September 1st
OTHER DAYS Open 8:30 A. M. Close 5 P. M.

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Is of tremendous importance to you—always.
Particularly so—in these times.

ADVANCING PRICES—Are assured on practically everything—
TO REDUCE PRICES—As we are doing to carry out our usual method of clearing from our shelves odd lots, small lots, big sizes and overstocks

MEANS—A grand chance to be economical
MEANS—A wonderful opportunity to save real money

We do not feel it necessary to spend money to advertise many items—
We prefer to give you in reductions every cent possible.

THEN HOW CAN YOU KNOW when to come here—and what to come for?

WE WILL TELL YOU
COME HERE FOR EVERYTHING—
COME EVERY DAY YOU CAN

BECAUSE—Every kind of merchandise will be offered during this July Sale
and —Of necessity cannot be offered all at once—New lots added daily.

BELOW ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF JULY CLEARANCES

50 MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S SUITS
1/2 PRICE
FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
Gabardine, tricotine, covert and shepherd checks, now marked one-half the original price.

Misses' 22.50 Suits, now	11.25
Misses' 25.00 Suits, now	12.50
Misses' 35.00 Suits, now	17.50
Misses' 45.00 Suits, now	22.50

All Sales Final
(Winter Street—Second Floor)

With all the values and assortments repeated and duplicated as brought throngs of buyers Monday last—
40-INCH PRINTED CHIFFON VOILE HERE AGAIN TOMORROW!
39¢ AND 49¢ QUALITIES AT 25¢ YARD
—Light grounds, with Foulard, Dresden, Challie and Flowered patterns, also the dark grounds, with light printings. Gay and sedate effects.
—For House Dresses, Sacques, Porch Dresses, Outing Frocks, Children's Dresses.
Some pieces with tiniest imperfections.
(Fourth Floor—Winter Street)

4,000 Yards of FINE LACES
—Laces, formerly 12¢, 15¢, now 6¢.
—Laces, formerly 20¢, now 10¢.
—Laces, formerly 30¢, now 15¢.
—Laces, formerly 40¢, now 20¢.
—Laces, formerly 50¢ to 1.00, now 25¢ to 50¢.
(Winter Street—First Floor)

Generous Savings WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
—Particularly choice lot of samples—collars, waists and collar and cuff sets. And they are 1.50 and 2.00 value for **1.00**
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

There Are But 50 TABLE CLOTHS
—Which makes this an item demanding quick action; 2x2 yards, slightly counter soiled, all linen **4.10**
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

Just 18 Couch Spring HAMMOCKS
—Made of khaki duck, chain hung, soft top mattress covered in duck. All Palmer woven. Ham-mocks 50¢, **13.45**
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

They Are Fine Quality DISH TOWELS
—Cut 1 yard long and hemmed—dish towels made from bleached and unbleached crash. Manufacturer's price today is **16¢**
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

A Most Reliable Make GEORGETTE CREPE
—40 inches, in great demand for millinery use as well as dress wear—a big range of new colors **1.25**
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

Extra Heavy Turkish BATH TOWELS
—And every one a 50c quality, some plain white and some with colored borders and all marked **35¢**
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

A Large Variety of Patterns PRINTED CHIFFON VOILES
—40 inches, including foulard designs, stripes, checks and plaids. Subject to slight imperfections **32¢**
(Winter Street—Fourth Floor)

A Saving of One Dollar ENVELOPE BOOKS
—Of real leather, in the wanted size, well made in grey and red only. 1.00 under **1.95**
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

All 38 Inches Wide DRESS FOULARDS
—In a wide range of neat patterns, they are very fashionable for Summer **1.75**
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

Not Soon Again BLANKETS
—Like these, marked at this selling price. Part wool, size 60x80, in plaids only. For the July Clear **5.95**
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

To Close Out ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS
—3 Frane Premier, complete with tools, should be 50.00, at **35.00**.
—1 Holmes Alternating Current, should be 100.00, at **65.00**
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

For Summer Use JAPANESE GRASS RUGS
—Just one size at this price, but it's a size that is wanted most. 27x54. Ask to see them **1.10**
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

A Delightful Material IMPORTED CHINESE SHANTUNG
—That launders and wears perfectly—correct weight for waists and dresses, all 33 inches **75¢**
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

For the July Clearance DAMASK
—70 inches wide, all pure linen damask, an extra special that is worth investing **1.85**
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

WOMEN'S GLOVES Slightly Imperfect
—Of washable chamamoise, nothing to harm the wearing qualities. Two clasps, made on broad cut. If "firsts" would be 1.00 a pair **79¢**
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

A More Expensive BLOUSE
—Of georgette crepe, in both dark and light colors. Is priced. Pretty and dainty, indeed **6.95**
(Winter Street—Second Floor)

Reduced for quick selling TRIMMED HATS
—Of black lisse, white milan, leghorns, and some white Georgette. Hats that formerly sold from 7.50 to 15.00—now two alike—now **4.75**
(Temple Place—Second Floor)

MADE IN U.S.A. SHIRTS

SALE STARTS THURSDAY
PLENTY OF SIZES
14 to 17
All New

MAIL ORDERS FILLED
—As closely to your description as possible. Be sure to state size and delivery free in New England.

3600 SOFT CUFF SHIRTS
3600 SOFT CUFF SHIRTS

Without doubt—and by every manner of comparison—
THE BEST SHIRTS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO BUY ANYWHERE
AT 1.00 FOR MANY SEASONS TO COME
This is our biggest shirt sale of the year—and we have not fallen short of The Shepard Stores' traditional great value giving.
Months ago we made arrangements for this big event—Even at that time we were surprised at the value we secured.
NOW THEY ARE REALLY WONDERFUL
Materials include corded madras, woven madras, repp weaves, novelty mercerized shirtings, silk stripe shirtings, soft pongees.
Immense variety of patterns and colorings.
EVERY SHIRT GUARANTEED FAST COLOR
FOUR WINTER STREET WINDOWS
Are filled with these fine shirts.

—All shirts arranged by sizes.
—One size to a table.
—Of course, we will have plenty of extra salespeople.

FIND 10 TABLES ON THE THROUGH-FARE
Heaped high with these fine shirts.

MEN'S OWN STORE—WINTER STREET ENTRANCE

SHEPARD STORES.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

MAYORS WANT BASTILLE KEY RETURNED

Mayors of Greater Boston endorsed today the suggestion of Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, rector of Trinity Church of Newton Centre, that the historic key to the Paris Bastille be returned to the United States in France.

Mayor Adams of Boston called for a "considerable ceremony" of presentation.

The plan is advocated, of course, on the consideration that returning the key would be a gesture to France.

Reverend Sullivan's address, in which he made the "key" suggestion, was on the subject, "France, the Jewel of the World." He said in part:

"The fall of the Bastille marked the end of an era, an ancient regime, and destroyed absolutism. For 1789 France stood as the symbol of a corrupt, iniquitous system, and when the old order fell the key of the Bastille was given by Lafayette to Washington as a token of the victory of liberty over despotism. The key is now at St. Verthe, Washington."

"On this great day for France I suggest that we return to France the key of the Bastille as a symbol of the victory for world liberty she has won; as a precious symbol of the freedom made secure for mankind forever."

The clergyman also offered the suggestion that, as a material token, the United States cancel all its loans to France.

Latest views of this suggestion include the following:

MAYOR CHARLES H. ADAMS of Melrose. A fine idea. The presentation of the key ought to be attended by a considerable ceremony, the same as that when the Governor Bradford manuscript was turned over to this country by Great Britain. The close friendship existing between this country and France makes the presentation most appropriate.

MAYOR CHARLES W. HILKING, of Somerville. Any action to cement relations now existing between the United States and France certainly has my hearty endorsement, but until we have some assurance that France desires the return of the key to the Bastille I should hesitate to advocate it. The historic key is a relic highly prized by the American people because it commemorates the dawn of liberty in France and because it brings to mind that noble and patriotic Frenchman, the Marquis de Lafayette. It may be that the people of France would prefer to have the key continue in the hands of their American ally, but if they desire its return I believe the United States should certainly return it.

MAYOR EDWARD W. QUINN, Cambridge. When over one hundred years ago France rescued liberty from slavery by taking the Bastille, Lafayette, in presenting the key to Washington, typified the bringing of liberty to a struggling nation. I think the idea of taking the key back to France, now striving to drive the Boche invaders from her borders, would be a fine thing.

FORMER MAYOR WALTER C. WARDWELL, Cambridge. I think the idea is splendid. It is both patriotic and sentimental and will increase the already warm friendship of the two nations and further cement the bonds between America and France.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL L. POWERS of Newton. The key to the Bastille should be returned to France, and I appreciate heartily Mr. Sullivan's sentiment. But for the French, our Revolution would not have been won. The symbol of French freedom is the fall of the Bastille, and surely the key of the Bastille should be in French hands.

FRED M. GRANT, City Clerk of Newton. France not only won its own freedom, but has borne the brunt of the present fight for freedom for the world. The Bastille key is a symbol of French freedom. Let us return the key as a part of our thanks to heroic France.

FORMER MAYOR EMMETT J. WILLIAMS of Woburn. The Bastille key, dear to the heart of every Frenchman, should be in France as a symbol of French independence. It means much to the French. It means but a museum relic to us. The French sacrificed for our independence and is now sacrificing for the independence of the world. The suggestion to send the key back is an excellent one.

E. W. HURD ADVANCED BY THE PREMIER COMPANY

By E. F. DONOVAN.

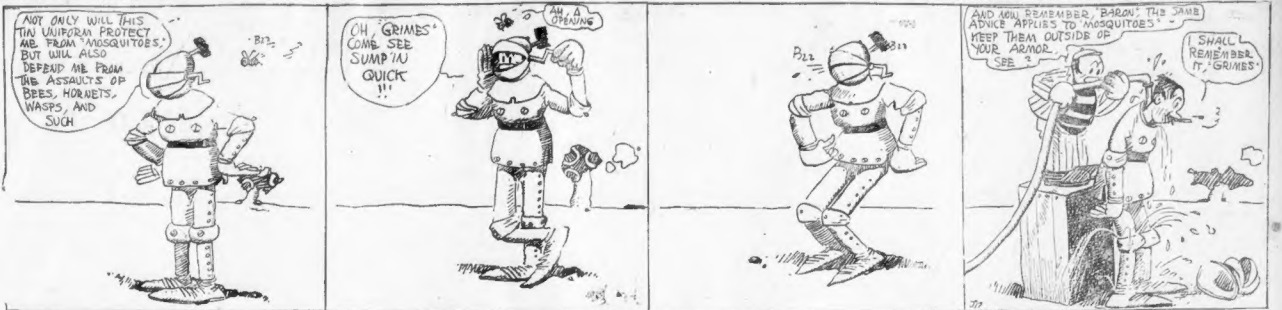
The following news from Indianapolis of considerable interest to the automobile trade in general, and may be of particular interest to the owners of Premier cars: The Premier Motor Corporation, under the leadership of E. W. Hurd, has been advanced from assistant sales manager to director of sales of that organization, and hereafter will have in charge the distribution of the Premier Six.

The advancement of Mr. Hurd is not only logical but highly merited as well. Coming from the Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit, where he occupied the position of district sales manager, Mr. Hurd went through the early development of the Premier Motor Corporation, handling the actual field sales work for the company and building up a strong personal acquaintance and following among Premier dealers from coast to coast. Sales Director Hurd takes on his new responsibilities at once.

In connection with his investigation of the gasoline question, W. Champlin Robinson, Director of Oil Conservation, has appointed Joseph Tracy, New York, consulting engineer of the Bureau of Oil Conservation, United States Fuel Administration, of which he is the head. Tracy will conduct extensive tests of automobiles with reference to gasoline consumption. Automobiles of all types will be included in the investigations. The Bureau, however, being particularly anxious to secure data on the road performance of motor trucks.

BARON BEAN

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Beware of the Flaw in Your Armor

ABIE THE AGENT

Copyright, 1918, International News Service—Registered U. S. Patent Office.



There's Always One Obstinate Juror

POLLY AND HER PAIS

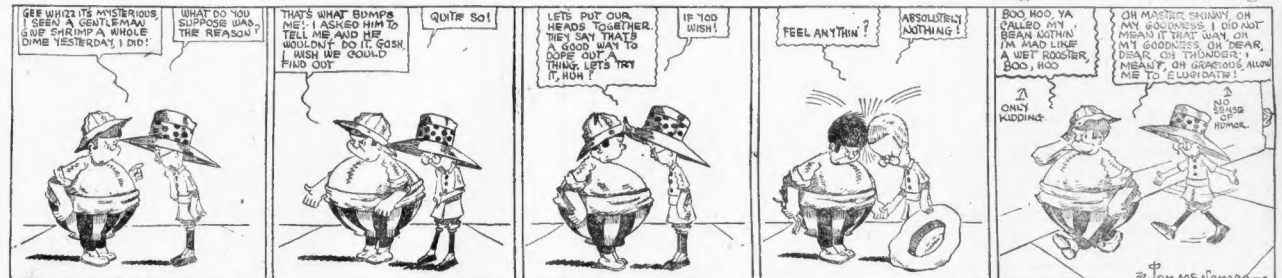
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Anyway, some of them are safe

US BOYS

Registered U. S. Patent Office.



"Nothing" Was Just About Right

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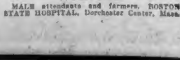
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Breakfast in the Country

OH, HENRY!





DEATHS

DEATHS

BARKER—In this city, July 18, of her husband, 41 Norway st., Mrs. Ann Elias Barker. Burial, Greenwood.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Lincoln, Mo., on Friday afternoon, July 19, 10 o'clock.

BURKE—In Jamaica Plain, on July 18, James Ireland son of William E. and Rose Dora Burke. Cause—cancer.

Funeral from parents' residence—Lynn, Mass., at Thursday, July 19, 10 a. m. Burial—Greenwood.

CHURCH—Nondum Hughes, 1240 1/2 Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Maiden papers please see page 1.

CHURCH—Nondum Hughes, 1240 1/2 Church st., William Carter, age 35, died 7 a. m., 19 July. Cause—cancer. Burial, Greenwood.

Funeral, Friday, 2 p. m., at 7 o'clock. Burial, Greenwood.

ABSLEY—Mrs. Isobel, daughter of J. M.

COFFEY—In Melford, July 19, Agnes W. Coffey, wife of William H. Coffey, age 74.
Funeral from her late home, 114 Grand street, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 20, to St. Joseph's church, where the Mass will be said at 11 o'clock.

CRAMER—At Lawrence, Massachusetts, 34-65, William C. Cramer, 67, son of William L. Cramer, of 11 Gloucester street, Lawrence.
Funeral from the chapel of J. H. Cline, 300 Taylor street, Lawrence, Thursday, July 19, at 10 o'clock.
Burial in the cemetery of St. Joseph's church.

CRONIN—In Melford, July 18, Flora Lou Kiser (nee Krutz), beloved wife of John Kiser, 66-72.
Funeral from her late residence, 117 Rock street, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 19, to St. Ann's church, where the Mass will be said at 11 o'clock. Friends and friends invited to attend. Automobile service.

CRONIN—At New York, July 15, Mary, widow of John H. Cronin, formerly of 100 West 10th street, New York.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Cronin, 100 West 10th street, New York, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 19, to St. Ann's church, where the Mass will be said at 11 o'clock. Friends and friends invited to attend. Automobile service.

DEADS—In Newdham, July 18, Ruth Anne Deady, 34, wife of John Deady.
Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 17th street, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 19, to Trinity church, where the Mass will be said at 11 o'clock.

DELANEY—In East Boston, July 18, Michael Delaney, 67, husband of Mary Delaney.
Funeral from her late residence, 91 Houghton street, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 19, to St. Ignace church, where the Mass will be said at 11 o'clock.

WHEAT—In this city, Mrs. M. M. Wheat, 201 Broadway, Chelsea, Thursday, July 18, at 9 a. m. Solemn requiem high mass at St. Ann's church, at 9 o'clock.

Relatives and friends, especially invited attend. Please omit flowers.

CARBOROUGH—In this city, Charles S. Carbrough of 261 Broadway, South Boston. Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's church, 201 Broadway, at 9 o'clock, Friday, July 19, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

HEENIN—In Roxbury, July 14, 1918. Patrick J., beloved husband of Mary A. Sheehan.

FINSON—In Jamaica Plain, July 15, Walter, beloved son of PAUL and Mary (nee Spillman), 3 yrs. 8 mos.

Lost and Found.
LOST—Light brown travelling bag with metal buckle, stethoscope and black pocket-book still in it, was lost in train accident north station, July 15, at 7:30 a. m. If found please or write to MRS. E. C. OWEN, 763 Green ave., Reverse Beach.
LOST—Between City Point and State St. Summer st. extension car, hotel check, register check book and ledger. Return to GEORGE MALLEY, 835 E. Sixth and receive reward.

LOST—In North Station; long black pocket book. Finder may keep money, return map this. **JOSEPH D. KARDI**, in care of **W. E. Bros.**, 253 Boylston st., Rm. 2.

Information Wanted.

ANY information regarding James Duffy Simon Falls, N. H., and lately of Sumner, H., also Winchendon, Mass. (M. A. 1) address T 68, Boston American.

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Fair Fare on the Elevated

Cost of Service Should Be Distributed Among the Real Beneficiaries.

The people of Boston and the Metropolitan District should not be hasty in objecting to the fare increase ordered by the Board of Trustees now representing the public in their control of the Boston Elevated.

Let us remember that what we pay into the Elevated treasury is now expended under the direct control of our own representatives and agents; that we shall know where it goes, and that we shall know that it goes for purposes wholly public; that it will go into better service, better wages and in the end into lower cost of service.

It may be wise for the public trustees to make a temporary increase in carfare in order to put the road upon an economical basis. The poor Boston Elevated Railway has been allowed to run down at the heel so badly that now it is rendering service under the most costly conditions. Everyone understands that old, worn-out machinery is the most expensive kind of machinery to operate. Wise business men unhesitatingly enter upon great temporary outlays to obtain new machinery in order, in the long run, to save expenses. Patching up an old car, patching up an old rail, patching up an old engine in the powerhouse is expensive business. The able business man, when he finds that the upkeep of his old machinery has become too expensive, will spend all his money to buy new machinery, or, if need be, borrow money to do it.

Now so long as there is good reason to expect that the expenditure of new money at the moment will enable us to obtain new and less expensive equipment and to give adequate service, we should not only refuse to complain of an increase in carfare, but we should demand an increase in order that this sound economy may be effected and that we may obtain better and ultimately less expensive service. Of course, only a part of the increased revenue will be required to make good the obsolescence of the Elevated equipment and the Elevated's past failure to maintain a good equipment, for a large part of it must go to meet the terrific war price.

The AMERICAN receives notice of the impending increase of carfare cheerfully, just as we accepted the increase in railroad fares when the National Government made it, for we understand that the purposes are entirely public. We never would have consented to any such increases when the railroads and the street railways were in private hands, for we could not know that the objects to be gained by the increases were entirely public. Indeed, the history of our railroads and street railways under private management gave us perfectly good reasons for believing that the purposes of increased carfare and freight rates were not entirely public.

There is, however, one element in this situation which ought to be carefully considered by the trustees. We have established in the law under which the public took possession of the Elevated the principle of service-at-cost. The people who use the Elevated do not object to paying for the cost of the service which they receive, but they certainly will object to paying MORE than the cost of the service.

In truth, they HAVE been paying ever since the subways were built considerably more than the cost of service really rendered to them. The entire cost of the subways ought not to be borne by the riding public, for the subways not only serve those who use them, but they also serve those who use the streets. Originally the subways were conceived quite as much to relieve the streets from congestion as to give the riding public quicker service in the congested districts.

The AMERICAN suggests to the Trustees an early consideration of the problem of a fair distribution of the costs of service among those who are its real beneficiaries.

Ford and Hale as Umpires

Among the list of men whom President Wilson suggested for final umpires in labor disputes in which the National War Labor Board cannot reach an agreement were Henry Ford and our own fellow-citizen, Matthew Hale. The competence of Henry Ford for the office every one will acknowledge. No man in the country has won a more widespread esteem than Henry Ford for his capacity and his will for public service.

Matthew Hale comes from Massachusetts. We know him well and favorably here. He was one of the leaders in the cause of the Initiative and Referendum in the present Constitutional Convention. He has been a distinguished progressive for years, wearing no permanent party collar, but following progress in its tortuous course through all the political parties.

Once-Overs

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IS YOUR CHILD A FLEDGLING?

Parents, it is a mistake on your part if you do not insist on certain home duties for each of your children.

You say, "Oh, well, they are young but once, and I had to work when I was a child, and I hated it."

Then you compel them to do nothing which you can do for them. You instill a dislike for work and a habit of wasting time because you do not expect and require specific duties well done regularly.

The son or daughter of too indulgent parents starts on a hard and rough road if the time comes when it is necessary to earn a living. Muscles are not accustomed to the exercise, brain is not trained to plan ahead and make accomplishment sure, and the child who is not brought up to think and work is the incompetent of the future.

Require thoughtfulness and resourcefulness. By putting a few burdens on the young shoulders a sense of responsibility is cultivated. By encouraging the child to accomplish results in his own way, independence and confidence come.

Don't risk your child having to face the cold world with no more practical knowledge and experience than a baby robin.

All Set for Another Splash By T. E. Powers



"— of Thee I Sing"



THE GHOUL FEEDS ON WOMEN'S HEARTS

By Winifred Black

DID you ever read an old-fashioned story about a ghoul? I remember the first one I ever read. It was in a red-covered fairy book that I kept hidden in the crotch of the apple tree right in the edge of the orchard where the hammock was. And when I came home from school I used to get a lot of apples and a plate of cookies and run out to the hammock and settle down in the shade and read. And always, no matter what other book I took with me, before it was time for me to go into the house for dinner I reached up into the crotch of the old apple tree and read about princes and genies, and fairies and hobgoblins, and godmothers and mermaids, but always and always I went back and read about the ghoul.

A Live Ghoul

She was a pale, delicate creature of marvelous beauty who lived in some wonderful palace in the gorgeous east. She wore a robe of cloth of silver, embroidered in diamonds, and her black curls were interwoven with diamonds so that they sparkled as dew sparkles in the grass, and her husband, the Young Prince, loved her to madness. But there was one strange thing about her—she would never eat with him or drink with him, and there was something queer in the light of her eyes, and one night he followed her, and there she was in the graveyard—and when he spoke to her she screamed and turned into a panther, and then he knew that she was a ghoul who lived on the flesh of human beings.

But yesterday I met a ghoul and talked with her and heard her terrible voice and saw her living upon human beings, though she didn't look like the Princess at all. She was a big woman, very fat, and her hair wasn't black, but bright yellow, and her face was not pale at all, but had scarlet blotches on each cheek and her eyebrows were very black and her skin was as white as snow. She wore enormous earrings and a lot of cheap rings on her hands, which were stubby and not very clean, and the room where I saw her wasn't hung with ancient draperies or relieved with satin or rustling with cloth of gold or silver. It was a dirty little dingy room in a dirty, dingy little flat, and there were cheap curtains at the windows and there was a plush cover on the table.

This woman told me that she saw standing beside me the figure of one I loved most dearly, and that she had a message for me from him, and when I did not answer, she repeated the message and my heart stood still—not, not with joy, not with tremulous affection, but with bitter anger, for the woman who told me these things was a ghoul and she was trying to feed upon my aching heart.

Another woman was with me in that room, one who lost her little daughter, the very core of her very heart. She doesn't say much about it, but I know that life has never been much to her since that little girl closed her eyes and lay down to sleep the deep sleep of those who never awake again. My friend whose little girl is gone, does the best she can to fill the aching desolation in her life by calling children around her and reading to them. She tells them stories and makes candy for them and tries to make them as happy as she can, but sometimes when one of them has come close to her, I have seen her face contract as if she were in some terrible agony, and I know what it is she feels.

She would give every drop of blood in her veins for just one touch of the little chubby hand she knew—and that ghoul sat there and tried to make that woman believe that her little girl had come back and was sending her a message. There wasn't a thing about these messages she gave that sounded in the least like either of those for whom she pretended to speak. They sounded exactly like her—coarse and vulgar, and without understanding and without feeling, and she faded away from my sight, and all at once I was back in the orchard reading about the ghoul who lived upon the blood of human beings.

Course Deception

I wonder if she will know what I mean when I mark that story and send it to her?

It seems that we do not possess the proper form or amount of birth statistics to furnish a direct and final answer to the question whether, in general, the number of children per family born in the United States now equals or exceeds, or falls short of the critical number mentioned above, but there is evidence that among some of the most important and desirable elements of the population there is a great and growing defect in this regard. Those elements are fast losing their numerical rank and being swamped by others.

MORE PEOPLE ARE NEEDED IN THE WORLD

By Garrett P. Serviss

WE are proud of our population of more than a hundred million souls, reached in what is still the childhood of a nation. But our country, with scientific development of its resources, should be able to maintain, just as easily, five hundred million people.

We could get these five hundred million in a few generations if our population continued to grow as fast as it grew between 1900 and 1910, in which period the increase was 16,000,000. But war-torn comes to us from hard sources that we are in danger of a rapid falling off in the rate of increase owing to the declining birth rate.

From the point of view of individuals there are circumstances in which growth of population may seem undesirable because it may locally increase the intensity and the struggle for existence. But from the point of view of nations, anxious to maintain their independence, increase of population is a strengthening of resources for defense, as well as an augmentation of the power of industrial production, with consequent advance in wealth, through commerce and accumulation.

Man is not worthy of his inheritance if he does not increase by his efforts the capacity of the earth to support inhabitants. It was because of his inventive brains that the world, with all its contents, and all its innumerable undeveloped resources, was handed over to him to rule. When his intellectual curiosity, or that of his wife, got him turned out of the garden of Eden, he was turned from an idler into a worker. He then became of some use in the universe because he was compelled to beat himself and to take part in the day's work.

From that moment the earth's cultivation began. Adam, before the "fall" was like the man in the New Testament parable who, through laziness and fear, kept his talent wrapped up in a napkin and never used it; but after that happy event he resembled the wiser man who not only put out his talent and gained ten more, but was rewarded in addition with authority over ten cities.

And the most important injunction laid upon Adam's descendants was to cultivate the soil, and multiply their kind. If all men had lived like South Sea Islanders in the midst of their bread-fruit trees the world today could not maintain a tenth—probably not even a hundredth—part of the population it actually supports.

If we stopped now and said: "Let's not make room for any more, and let's keep the population down so that we won't have to work so hard, and can have more fun," in a century or two the deserts would be creeping over the world's abandoned granaries, and its now mighty capitals would become like the rocky skeleton of Petra, or the broken marble of Palmyra, a haunt for lizards, conies and jackals. It is not merely by adding to the cultivated areas that man increases the capacity of the earth both for food bearing and for population, but even more by inventing new nature's forces by mixing his brains with them.

But how quickly such efforts would be abandoned if the population showed a general tendency to diminish while the productive area for food increased? The principle incentive would be gone. One of the paradoxes of this situation is that a decrease in population, and therefore in competition, tends to lower the quality of production in all kinds, and to weaken the will to progress in every way. A declining population trends degeneration in the wake.

It seems that we do not possess the proper form or amount of birth statistics to furnish a direct and final answer to the question whether, in general, the number of children per family born in the United States now equals or exceeds, or falls short of the critical number mentioned above, but there is evidence that among some of the most important and desirable elements of the population there is a great and growing defect in this regard. Those elements are fast losing their numerical rank and being swamped by others.